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Development of Multilayer Readout Wiring for Large-format TES X-ray Microcalorimeter Arrays

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Motivation

🐟 Next X-ray astronomy satellites

🍵 kilo~Mega pixel TES array

🐟 DIOS (~2016) (Ohashi+05 SPIE)

🍵 Mapping of missing baryon

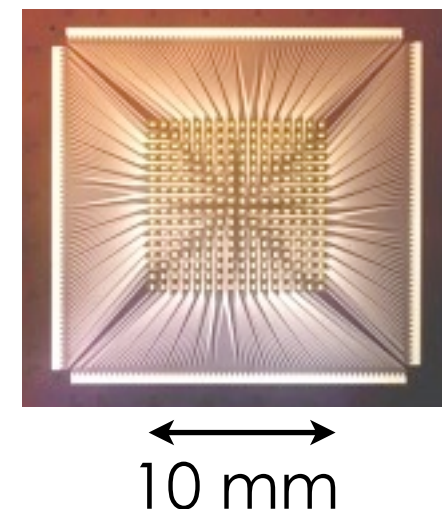
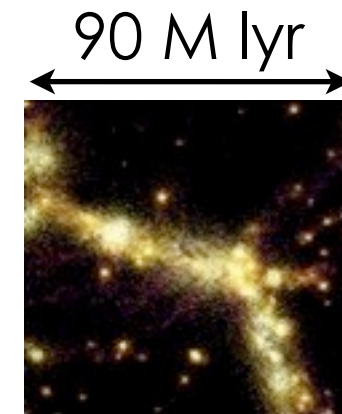
🍵 $\Delta E \sim 2 \text{ eV}$, Area $\sim 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$ @ 0.2-1.5 keV

🐟 Good $\Delta E \rightarrow$ Small pix $\Delta E \propto \sqrt{CT^2/\alpha}$

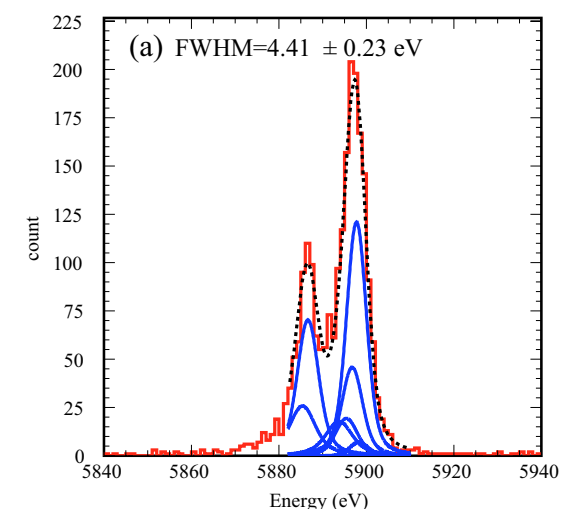
🐟 16x16 array w/ 200 μm sq TES

🍵 wiring width **10 μm**

🐟 **DIOS needs >20x20**



4.4 eV @ 5.9 keV



Ezoe+09 LTD

Key technology

🐡 Superconducting readout wiring

🐡 Key for many missions
(IXO, DIOS, Xenia)

🐡 Multilayer readout

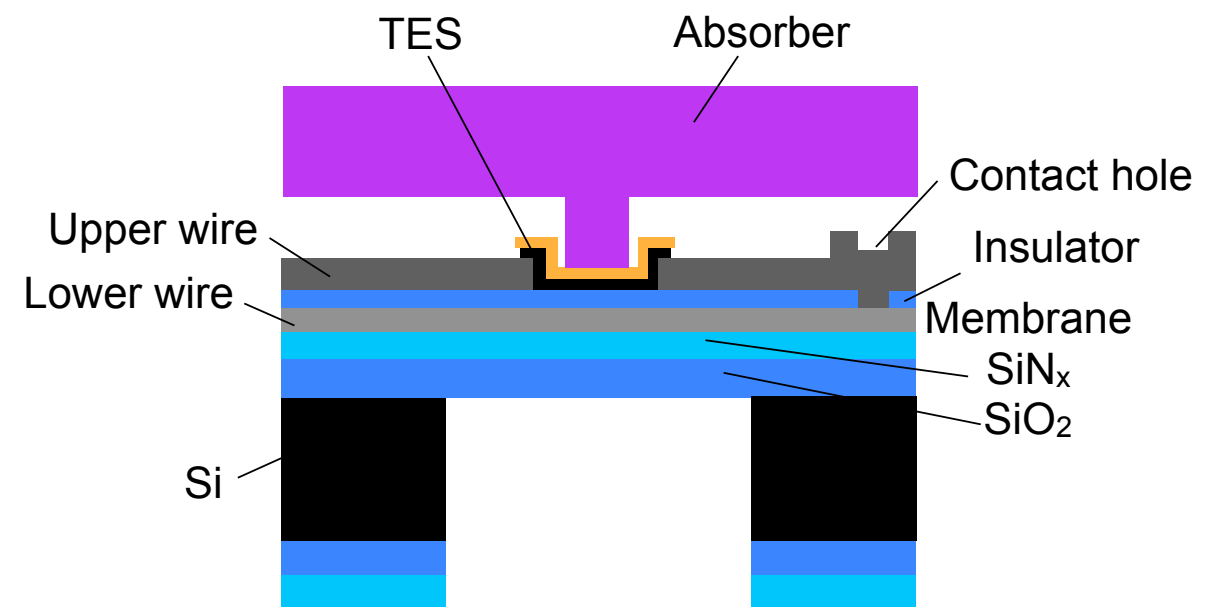
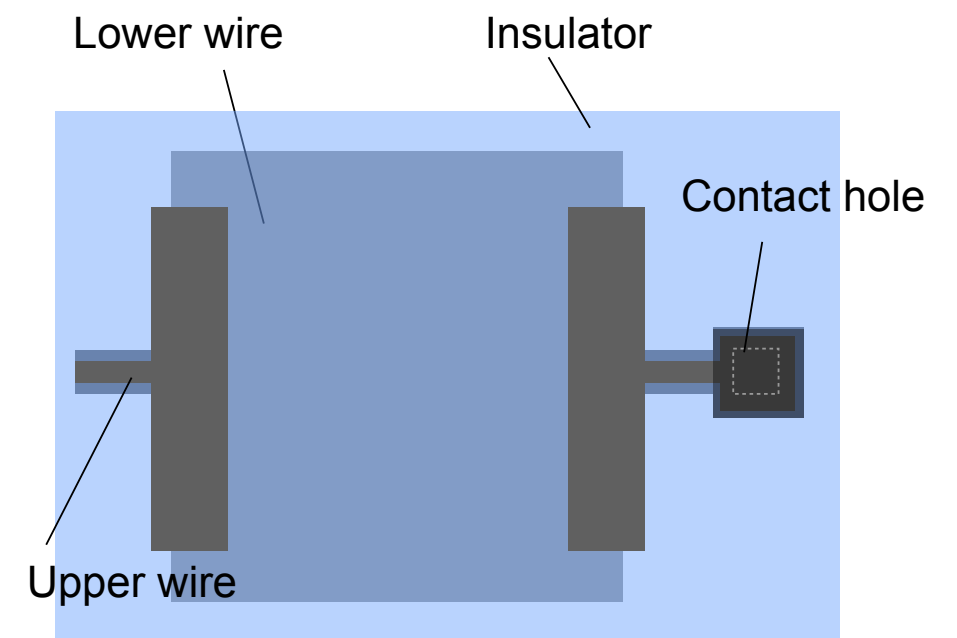
🍵 Space saving

🍵 Min mutual inductance

🐡 Development plan

🍵 Wirings w/o TES

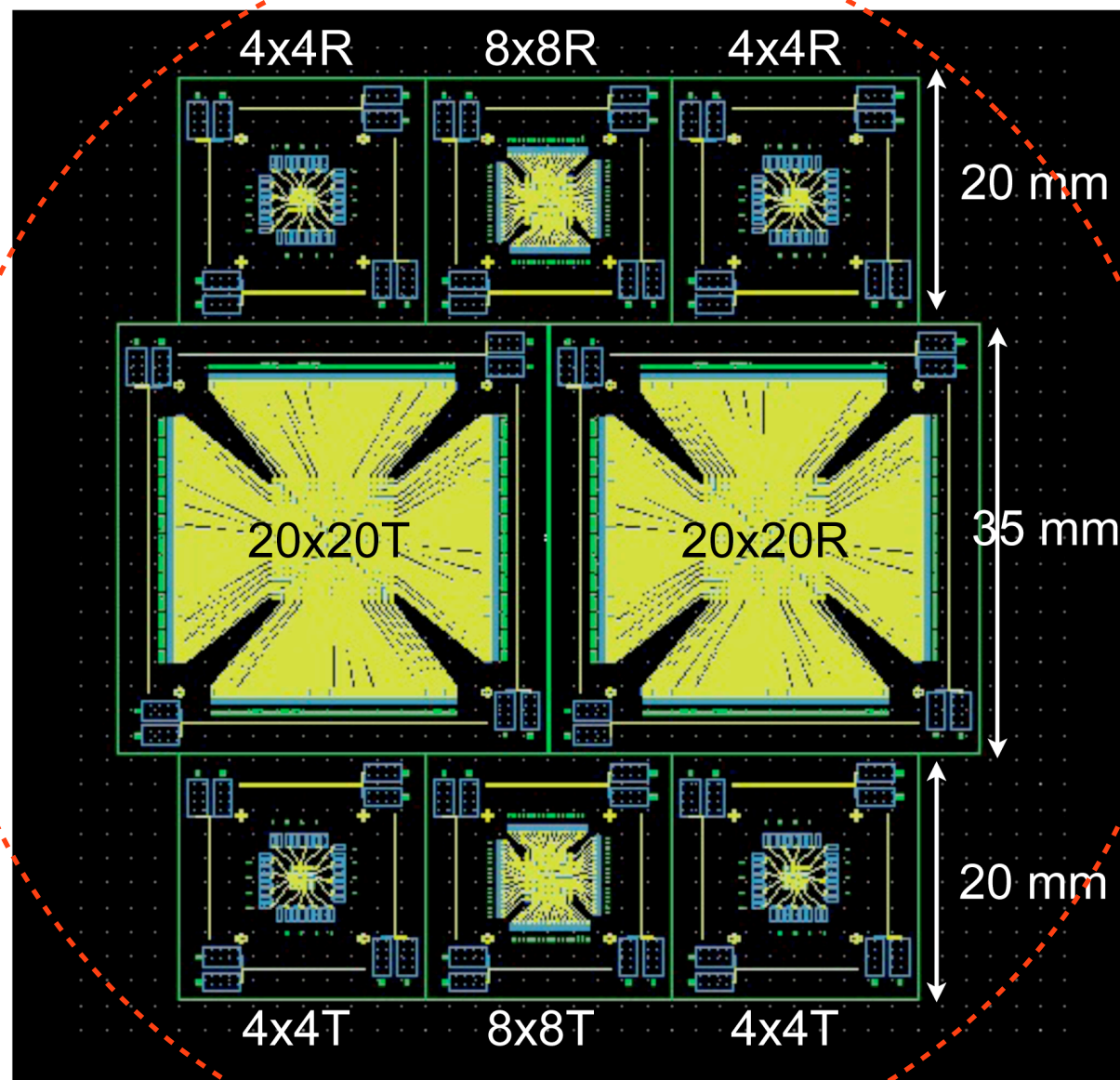
🍵 Wirings w/ TES



Design

🐟 Four 4x4, two 8x8, two 20x20 wirings in 4 inch Si

🍵 TES size $200\ \mu\text{m}$ sq, pitch $500\ \mu\text{m}$ sq for DIOS (Ezoe+09 LTD)

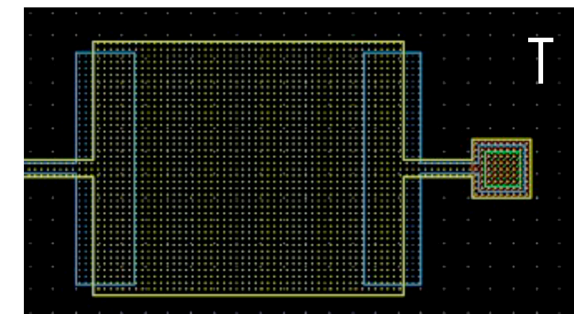
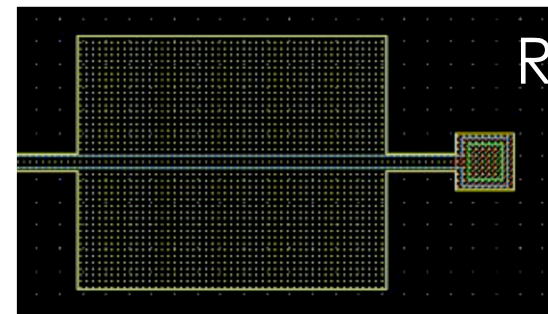


🐟 width (upper & lower)

4x4, 8x8 $20\ \&\ 30\ \mu\text{m}$

20x20 $10\ \&\ 15\ \mu\text{m}$

🐟 pix type



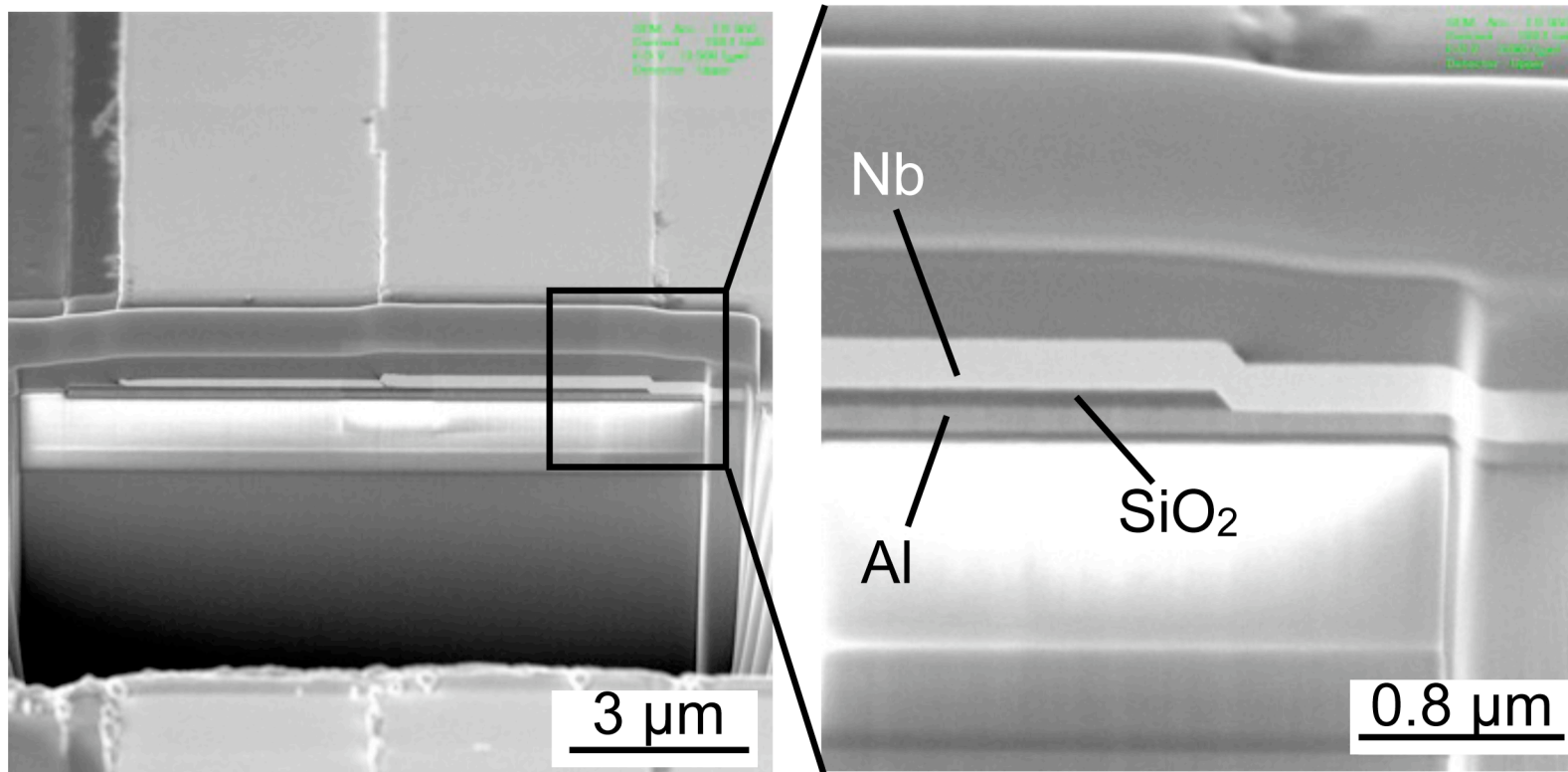
🐟 material

ID	upper wiring	lower wiring
MLR #1	Al t100 nm	Al t100 nm
MLR #2	Al t50 nm	Al t100 nm
MLR #3	Nb t50 nm	Al t100 nm
MLR #4	Nb t100 nm	Al t100 nm

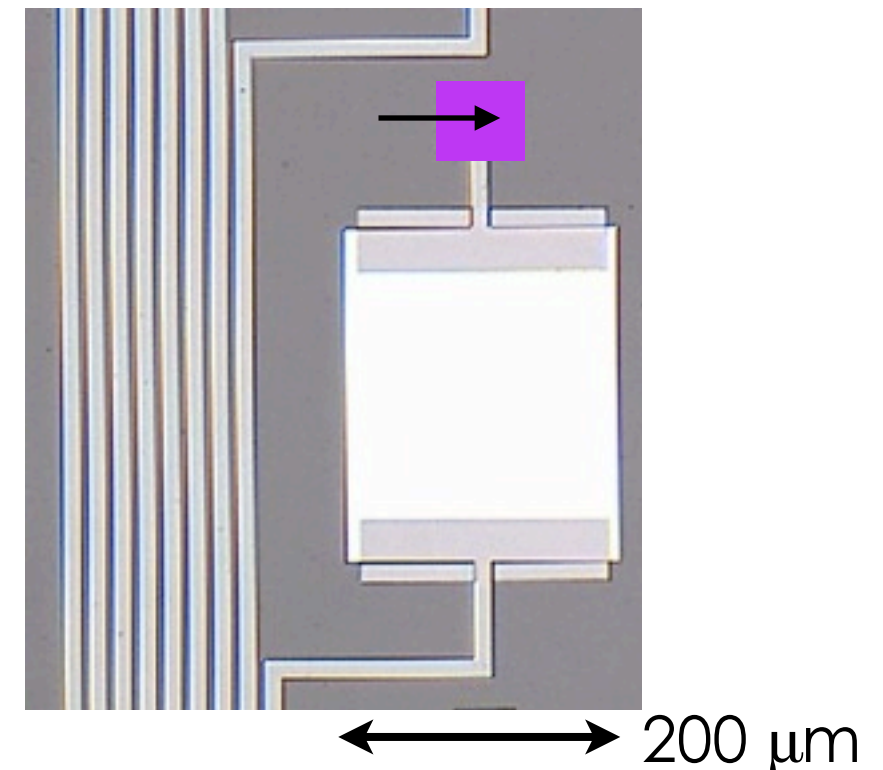
Fabricated wiring samples

- 🐟 MLR #1, #2 : Al t50 or 100 nm + Al t100 nm
- 🐟 MLR #3, #4 : Nb t50 or 100 nm + Al t100 nm
- ☑ High alignment accuracy ($\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$)
- ☑ Good contact by eye check

Contact hole cut by Focused Ion Beam



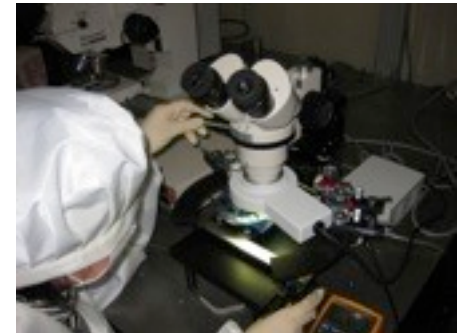
MLR #4 20x20 T



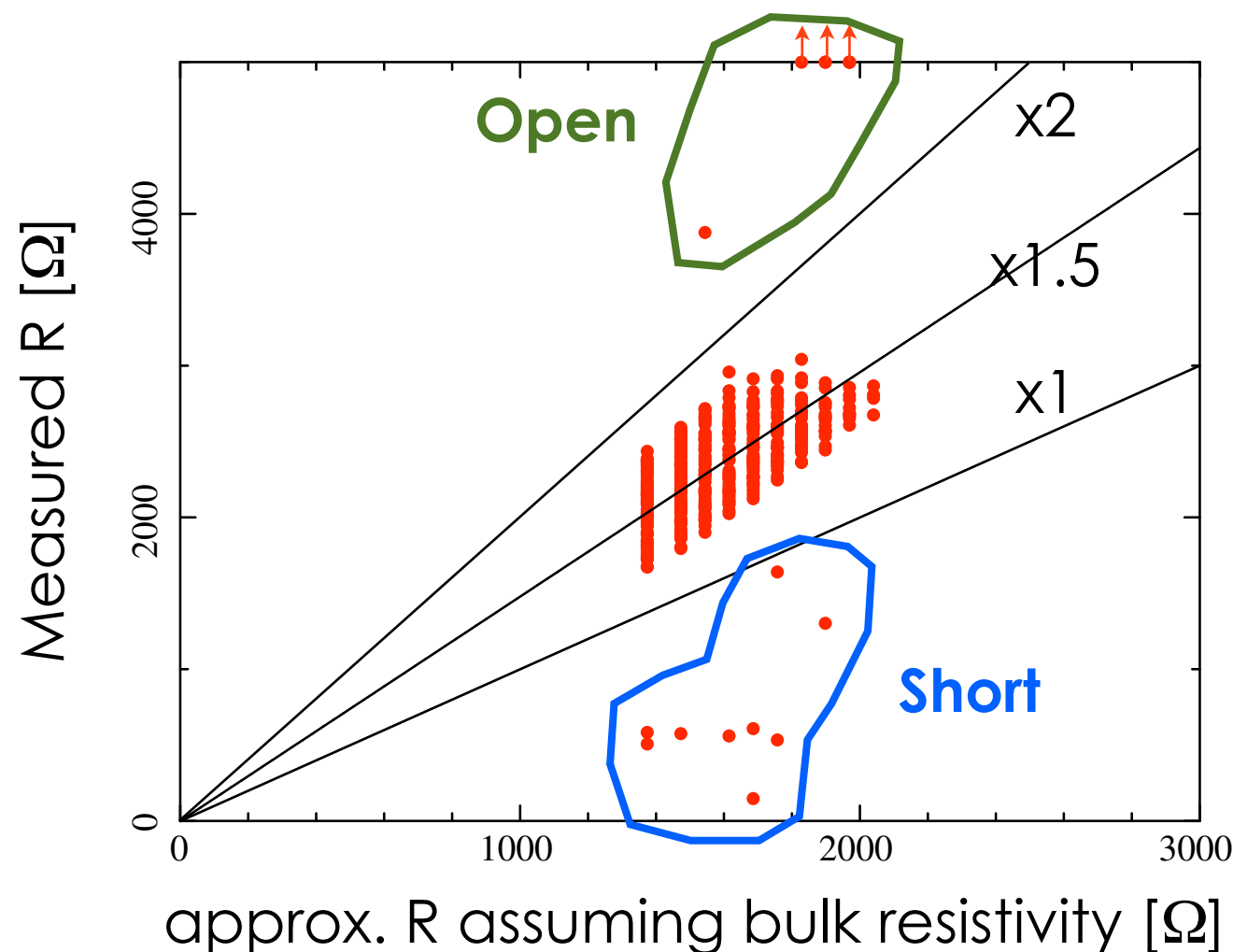
Resistance check at room T

🐟 All the 400 pix in each 20x20 R sample

☑ High process yields → 95~97 %



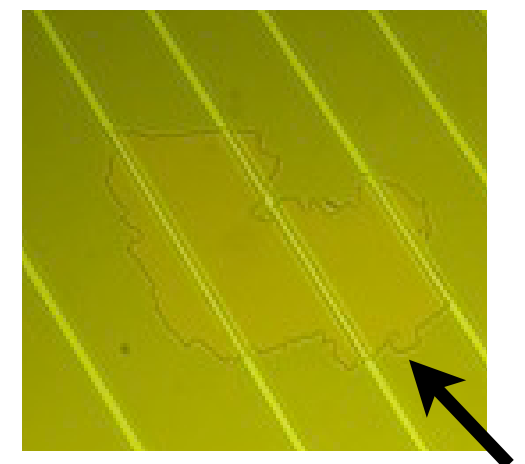
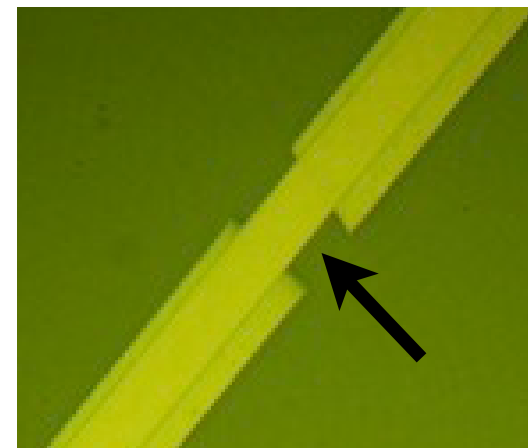
MLR #4 20x20 R (Nb-Al)



🐟 Reason for open/short pix

🍵 miss-handling, dust/particle

🍵 imperfection of SiO_2

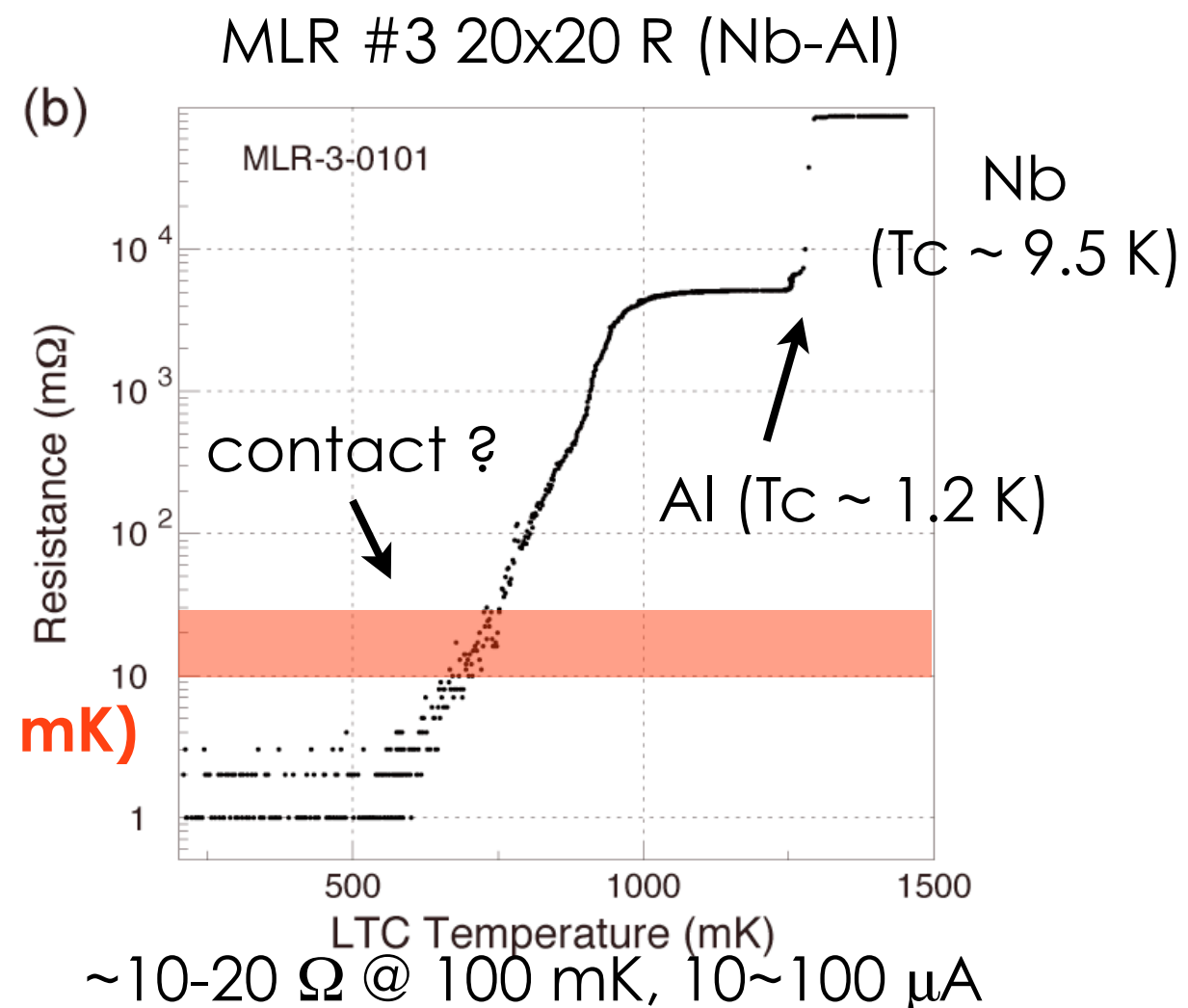
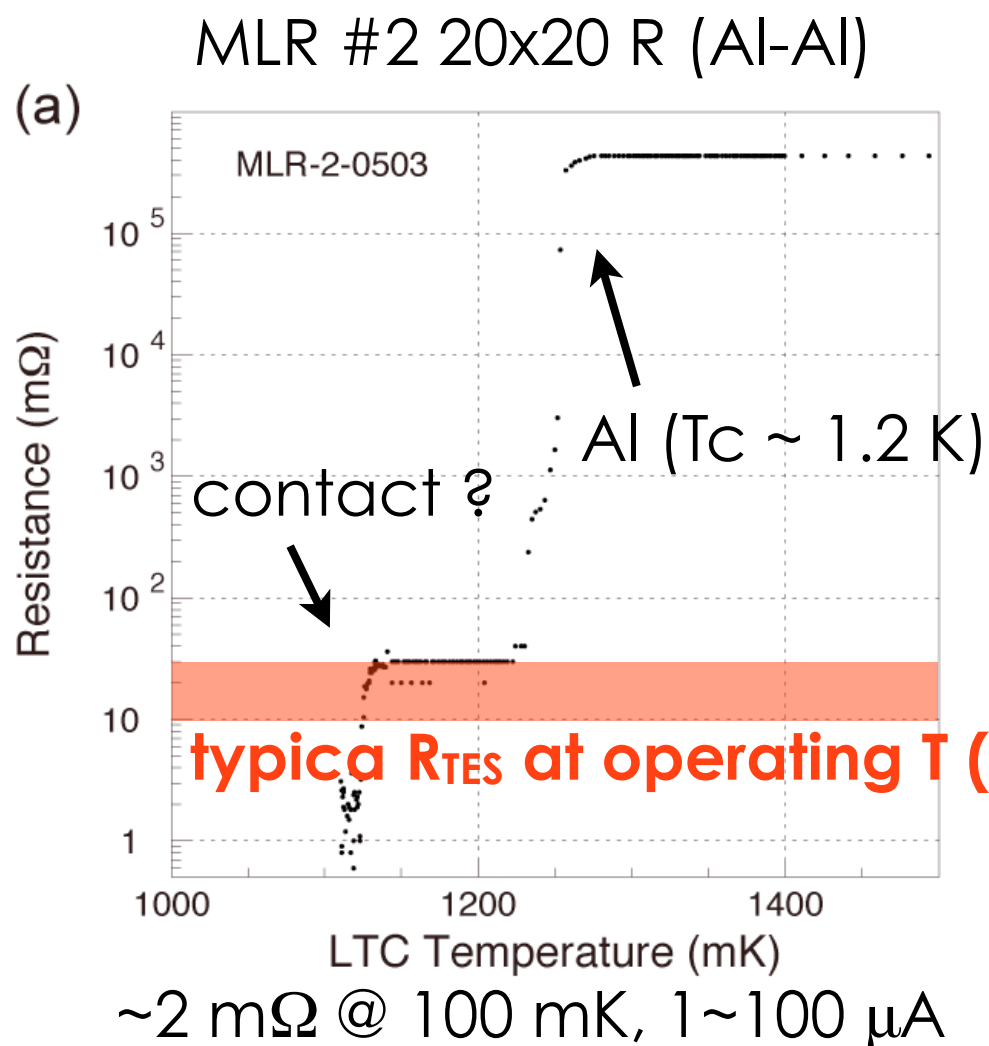


Resistance check at low T

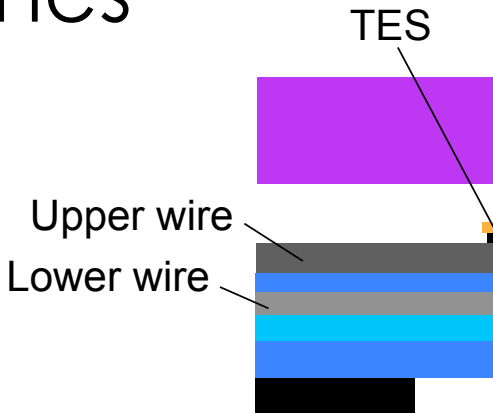
🐟 Transition of 2~4 pix in each 20x20 R sample

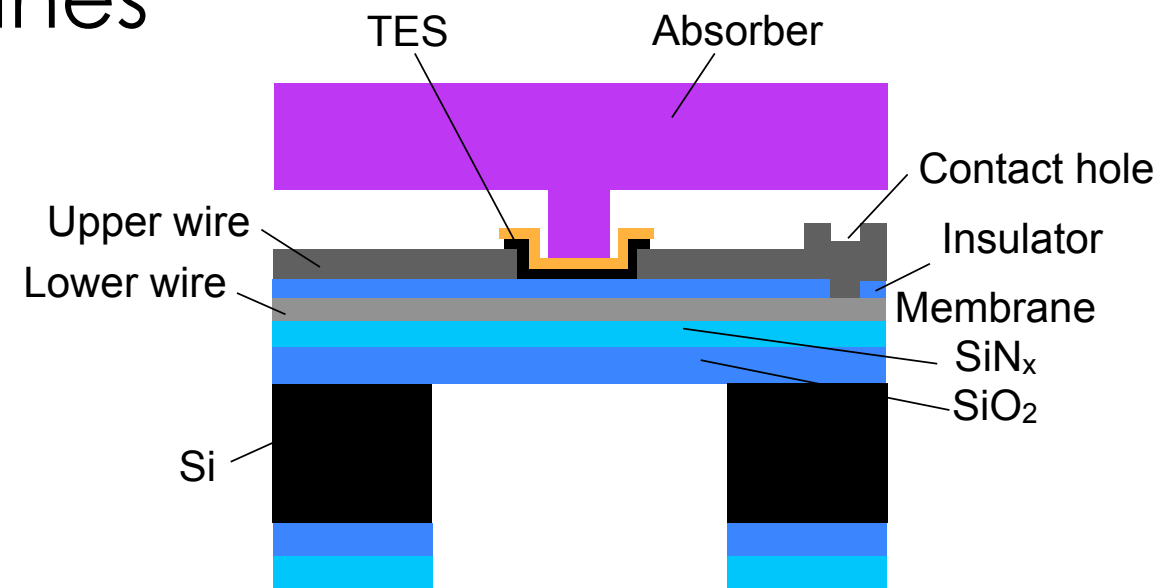
☑ Al-Al : Sharp transition, Large I_c ($>100 \mu\text{A}$)

☐ Nb-Al : Slow transition, Small I_c ($\sim 10 \mu\text{A}$)








Current Status

- 🐟 We have begun to fabricate TES array
 - 🍵 Al-Al samples are used (MLR #1, 2)
 - 🐟 Conditionings are ongoing
 - ❑ TES film upon multilayer wirings
 - ❑ Absorber on TES
 - ❑ Dry etching for membranes
 - 🐟 Will check RT, ΔE , I_c , noise, electrical cross talks b/w pixels
- 
- The diagram shows a cross-section of the TES array structure. It consists of several layers: a top purple layer labeled 'TES', a thin grey layer labeled 'Upper wire', a thin blue layer labeled 'Lower wire', and a bottom black layer. A line points from the 'TES' label to the purple layer.



Summary

-  We have designed and tested a novel readout wiring for a large format array of TES X-ray microcalorimeters.
-  It minimizes wiring space and mutual inductance b/w hot and return lines.
-  20x20 wiring samples made of Nb/Al-Al have been successfully fabricated.
-  From R check, high 95~97 % process yield at room T is confirmed.
-  Al-Al wirings show sharp transition and large I_c , while Nb-Al do not. Impurity such as Ar or O may influence the latter.

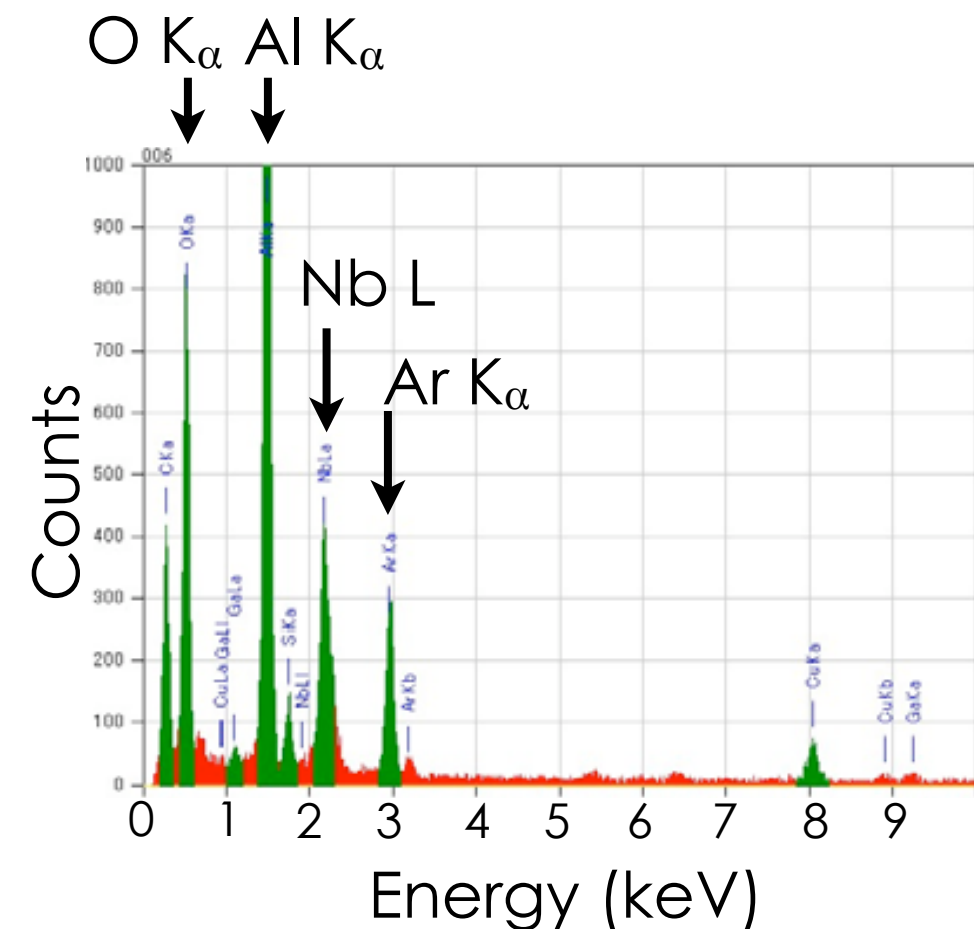
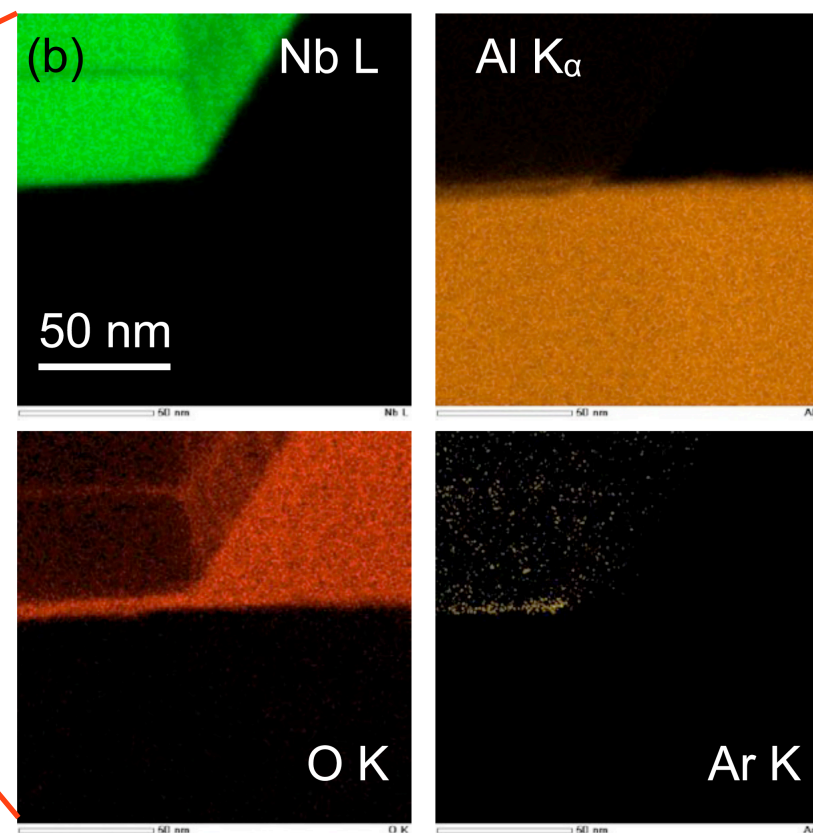
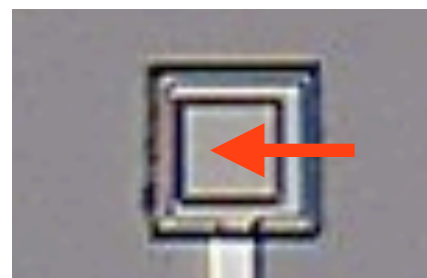
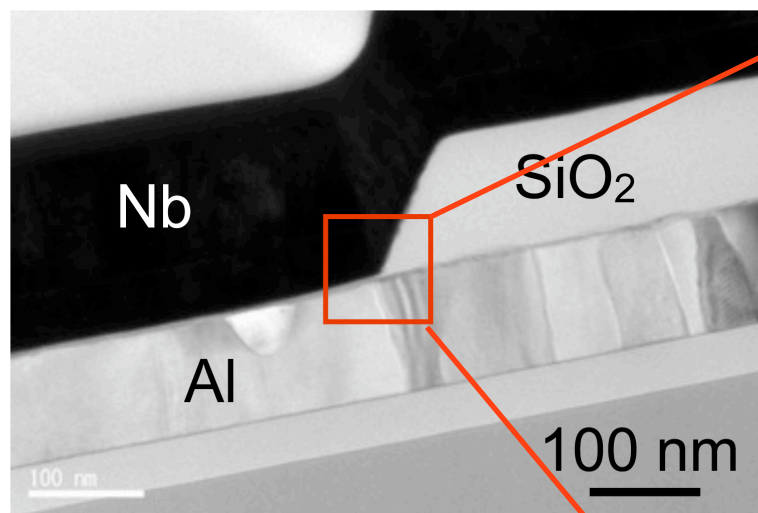
Backup Slides

Contact between Nb & Al

🐟 Check chemical composition of contact hole

🍵 FIB → EDS (Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy)

MLR #4 20x20 R



❑ Impurities (Ar and O) influence the transition ?